

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

BUSINESS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Flare-up in the Assembly.

Whig and Democratic Tussle.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS CALLED UPON.

Another Row in the Massachusetts Abolition Convention.

ABBY FOLSON KEPT OUT.

Bishop O'Connor's Opinion of Kossuth.

The Syracuse Fugitive Recusers to be Tried in the Circuit Court.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

THE OPENING, ETC.

The Senate met at the usual hour.

On the motion of Mr. NORRIS (dem.), of N. H., the private calendar was postponed until one o'clock.

MEMORIALS FROM BALTIMORE TO RIO JANEIRO.

Mr. PRATT (whig), of Md., presented a petition from the merchants of Baltimore, for a line of steamers from that port, via Norfolk, to Rio Janeiro.

THE MEXICAN LIBERTY, ETC.

Mr. HUNTER (dem.), of Va., reported the Mexican indemnity bill, without amendment.

Numerous petitions and reports were also received.

REGULATING THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS TO BE CONVEYED BY STEAM VESSELS.

Mr. BRADY'S resolution was then called up, directing an inquiry by the Committee on Commerce, into the expediency of a provision of law for regulating the number of passengers in vessels to California.

Mr. B. referred to several cases where lives had been lost by disease contracted in crowded vessels.

Mr. GAY (dem.), of Cal., joined the committee would make a rapid inquiry, and by heavy penalties, prevent further abuse.

The bill was adopted.

THE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE CHINA PRISONERS.

The bill from the House, for the relief of the released Chinese prisoners in Spain, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN DELAWARE.

The bill changing the time for holding the United States courts in Delaware, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

THE APPOINTMENT OF NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. B. also reported an inquiry by the Naval Committee, concerning the expediency of appointing the naval commissioners for a term of years only, was taken up, and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Was then taken up, and bills of the following titles were ordered to a third reading:

Bill for the relief of Mary Thompson, of J. Sullivan, of Joseph Gilman, of John A. Moore, of George F. Alexander, of William Miller, and of Ezra Williams.

After a long debate on allowing interest on the claim of Mrs. Day, the question was taken up, on striking out the interest, and resolved—Yes, 12; No, 19.

Mr. B. then presented, and read, a memorial from Mrs. Jones, of Mich., and it was voted yes.

Mr. N. then voted, and after various corrections of the amendments, was agreed to, by yeas 17, nays 10.

The bill was then postponed till Monday.

THE CHAIR LIFTED BEFORE THE SENATE, REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURER, WITH ACCOUNTS OF DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISCAL DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1851, AND ON THE TABLE, AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1852.

CLERKS FOR COMMITTEES.

Mr. STANTON (dem.), of Tenn., offered a resolution, authorizing the Committee on Naval Affairs to employ a clerk.

This was amended by authorizing the Committee on the Post Office, to do the same. A debate ensued, in the course of which, Mr. T. (free soil whig), of N. H., said, the House were spending ten times as much in discharging this proposition as they would by employing a clerk, besides wasting the valuable time of the House.

He reprobated this as penny wise and pound foolish policy.

Mr. HARRIS (dem.), of Tenn., moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. T. then said, he would refer the matter to the Committee on Accounts with instructions to report whether any of the committee require clerks.

Mr. DAVIS (dem.), of Va., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred a petition from the citizens of the State of New York, praying that the United States flag be placed in the hands of the general government, asked to be read and discharged, from further consideration of the petition.

Mr. GARDNER (free soil), of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Whole House.

RECEPTION OF REPORTS.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the reception of reports of the committees.

The House adjourned till Monday.

Kossuth in Pittsburg.

OPINION OF THE MARGARITA, BY BISHOP O'CONNOR, OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Pittsburg, Jan. 30, 1852.

Bishop O'Connor appears in the Journal this morning, in reply to that portion of Kossuth's Bishop speech which alludes to Roman Catholics. The Bishop admits that the Catholics have shown little sympathy for Kossuth.

He says that the Catholics have no interest to kind them to the cause, so far from endeavoring to propagate Catholicism, is declared by Kossuth to be its relentless persecutor.

The Bishop states that probably no country that has not openly avowed persecution, has been so hostile in diplomacy as Austria, it being only within two years that the church obtained from this power freedom, which the Roman Pontiff had vainly craved the Alps to see for Vienna.

The Bishop expresses sympathy for that country, which has the largest population of Catholics, and the brightest pages of whose history are adorned with the names conspicuous for their devotion to the Church.

The country of St. Stephen said, St. Elizabeth must have a place in every Catholic heart. Few of us are richly acquainted with the grounds of the late struggle for independence to form any candid opinion of its merits, but all with Hungary an increased measure of happiness, and gladly should we bear of its prosperity, as our sympathy in its expansion has been the object of the Bishop's explanation of his indifference or opposition to Kossuth.

He says that the Bishop's making common cause with those who openly avow hostility to the church—the European aristocrats and the republicans—throughout the world, is not only against their principles, and though we believe him sincere, yet he has, nevertheless, proved a A. Whitney, of New York, a portion of the Catholics have been killed by his brother in Maryland and London.

Besides identifying himself with aristocrats, Kossuth has stooped to applaud the government of England to a place in every Catholic heart. Few of us are richly acquainted with the grounds of the late struggle for independence to form any candid opinion of its merits, but all with Hungary an increased measure of happiness, and gladly should we bear of its prosperity, as our sympathy in its expansion has been the object of the Bishop's explanation of his indifference or opposition to Kossuth.

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NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1852.

COMMITTEE ON AMENDMENTS.

The Select Committee on so much of the Governor's message relative to amendments is as follows—Messrs. Pierce, McIlwain and McMurry.

THE APPLICANT FOR INDORS.

Mr. BREMAN (whig) presented the first annual report of the State Asylum for Idiots.

PROPOSAL MADE FOR NEGROES WISHING TO GO TO LIBERIA.

Mr. MURRAY (dem.) gave notice of a bill for the relief of such colored persons resident in New York, and fugitives from service, who as yet unclaimed, as may desire to emigrate to Liberia.

A memorial in reference to this subject was presented and ordered to be printed.

TABLE OF THE MILITIA BILL.

The bill to amend the militia law was passed. It relates to the first division of the New York State militia.

PROVISIONS FOR THE YEAR 1851.

The Committee on the Whole passed the bill to make appropriations for certain salaries for the year 1851. Several other private bills were disposed of in committee, and the Senate adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1852.

TEMPERANCE.

A very large number of temperance petitions were presented. They are said to contain one hundred and fifteen thousand signatures.

Mr. A. ROSS reported a bill for appropriations for the State Prison.

THE CANAL BANK.

Mr. BURN (whig) presented a bill on the bill relative to the King's County Board of Health.

Mr. RICHMOND held on the table a resolution calling on the Receiver of the Canal Bank for a report of receipts, disbursements, &c.

THE ARCADE TRUST—TROUBLE BETWEEN MESSRS. HATCH AND UNDERWOOD.

Mr. HATCH (dem.), of Erie, rose to a question of privilege. He found himself wrongly reported in the Argus, in connection with the discussion on Tuesday. The following is the matter to which he referred—

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The Syracuse Rescue Case.

JUDGE CONKLIN'S DECISION ON THE MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE RIOTERS.

ALBANY, January 30, 1852.

It will be seen by the following that the Syracuse riot cases have been sent by Judge Conklin for a hearing before Judge Nelson, in the Circuit Court, at Canandaigua, in June next.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Judge Conklin observed that this being the time designated by him at which he would endeavor to dispose of a motion to quash certain indictments, twelve in number, depending in the Court, he would now proceed to do so.

The indictments, in each of these cases, are charging in the escape, and also for the first day of October last, at the city of Syracuse. On the second day of the term motions were made to quash the indictments, for reasons set forth in the numerous affidavits.

At the request of the counsel for the United States, copies of these affidavits were directed to be forwarded to them, and time was given to them to obtain counter affidavits.

On the adjourned day the counsel of the United States opened to the reading of the affidavits upon which the indictments were returned, and the counsel for the defendants were then given to defendants to supply this motion, and to have the affidavits reviewed.

During the review of the affidavits, a great number of objections made to these indictments, but partly, also, to the somewhat discursive line of argument which the learned counsel saw fit to pursue, the discussion was not concluded until the eighth of the term.

I have devoted time to the examination of these objections, and all the attention which the brief period allotted for that purpose, permitted, so far as has been by other duties, has permitted. None of them are unimportant in their nature, or so obviously untenable as to be unworthy of consideration, and some of them present questions of great difficulty, and some of them of a very considerable difficulty.

The task of deciding them therefore, is one of great responsibility. But with a view to avoid delay, and to give to the great number of objections made to these indictments, but partly, also, to the somewhat discursive line of argument which the learned counsel saw fit to pursue, the discussion was not concluded until the eighth of the term.

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